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ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

A Convention has assembled, this day, at Portland, and with an alacrity and promptitude which indicates the magnitude and importance of the subject, to consult together on the next election of President of the United States—claiming no right of dictation, being fellow-citizens with you, embarked in a common cause, we take the liberty, briefly to disclose to you the result of our deliberations. The general solicitude at the approaching contest, the example of other States distinguished for intelligence and patriotism and the hitherto apparent indifference of the people of Maine, will, we trust be a sufficient apology for thus addressing you. Should the facts and principles which we disclose be untrue or unsound, we know, full well, that an intelligent public will regret them.

It would be matter of sincere regret, if any act of ours, should excite collision, awake angry passions or effect a breach between friends. That there are high minded honorable men, even in Maine, who prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams for President and who have the independence to avow their preference, is readily admitted. To such men, while we differ with them in this, we tender our respect and our friendship. If there are others, who from constitutional timidity or inducements of interest, are waiting to be certain of the result, before they declare their preference, with them we disclaim all communion of principle; all concert of action. This is a subject of high, intense interest, involving perhaps the prosperity and peace, if not the liberties of our country; in this *act*, to designate and elect a single individual to preside over the destinies of at least ten millions of people, we recognise a *right* which belongs to no other people on earth, and surely it would be singular indeed, if fear, hope or jealousy should restrain us from a full, free and unreserved communication with each other.

There was perhaps a time when party spirit was intolerant and vindictive, when the line was clearly and distinctly marked, when each partizan was compelled to go shoulder to shoulder with his friend, and each would be justified in adhering to his candidate, in some measure regardless of comparative merit But this is not *now* the case, and we are at full liberty to examine (which we intend to do with much candor) the relative claims, merits and qualifications of the two distinguished citizens, who are presented to us for the high and important trust of President of the United States. We shall "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," shall indulge in nothing indecorous or disrespectful, shall decline to examine or criticise private character or to invade the sanctuary of domestic life. It is the public character, "the civic virtues," of General Jackson which we intend to discuss, and to ascertain in what and whether in any thing he excels or even equals Mr. Adams our present chief magistrate.

And we intend to do even this, with all due allowance in his behalf, for those frailties and defects which are the lot and inheritance of even the best of men. As a military man, we would not if we could detract in the least from his merit, nor willingly pluck a leaf from the laurel which encircles his brow. Our inquiry is "how and in what has he exhibited proofs that he has the requisite qualifications to discharge the duties of President."

It has been urged in his behalf that he is "the republican candidate"—old parties are again to be marshalled and the lines are to be renewed and distinctly marked and in him is to be revived *republican principles*. Still, if we only regard the prominent supporters of the respective candidates, the entire fallacy of this will be most manifest. Here we find federalists and republicans "of the old school" arranged together for each of the candidates and so intermixed that it is impracticable to define the proportions; so that we hazard nothing in the assertion, that if the federal friends of Mr. Jackson or the republican friends of Mr. Adams were to be withdrawn in either case the chance of the candidate would be hopeless. It might be insidious to mention names, suffice it to say that we have not witnessed a meeting on either side which does not verify the fact. And if this is the case elsewhere, why should it be otherwise here? Must the republican party in Maine be kept so entire or is its dissolution so probable, that they must vote for a President whom they do not like, lest they should crumble to pieces? Dare they, in no event, act with their old opponents, even to obtain an object in which both parties agree? Such has not been the intolerant spirit in Maine. In our separation from Massachusetts, and in forming our constitution, the parties laid down their weapons, and cordially united in a common cause, for the common good. And, since that time, neither have the people, the legislature, nor the executive, deemed it prudent, politic or fair to indulge in a fastidious discrimination. In other States it has been found impossible to sustain the election on old party principles and we aver that without the least dereliction from political consistency or even pertinacity, all who verily believe that Mr. Adams is preferable to Gen. Jackson may safely and honestly indulge their preference.

In a further examination we see nothing in Gen. Jackson which can entitle him to the peculiar attachment of the republican party. Professions, we admit, are not the surest test of principle and are to be relied on only in the absence of better proofs. But so far as these go, it seems mysterious that Gen. Jackson should be claimed as the candidate of the republican party. His advice to Mr. Munroe in the formation of his cabinet did not *then* comport with their principles and was not well relished by their party although he in a measure atoned for the heresy by advancing another very *republican* sentiment, that citizens of a State might be executed under the sentence of a court martial as *aliens and spies lurking about the fortifications and encampments*. Neither have his principles of amalgamation on the one hand, nor his spirit of military vengeance on the other, ever to our knowledge been retracted or explained, and if they are retained, as they were advanced, it is not easily presumed how he can well be the favorite of *either* party.

If *to preserve the States against constructive federal power* is still a republican doctrine, it is difficult to perceive how Gen. Jackson has, on this ground, any special claims to party support. If, while commander of the troops of the United States, in Georgia, and while that State was actually invaded, he usurped the power, to prohibit the Governer to issue any military order, we might well predict, when he should become our constitutional commander in chief, how Governors and their States would fare, when their acts should seem to conflict with his supposed authority.

His career in his Seminole campaign has undergone a public scrutiny, and will be passed over here. If it was wrong, it was a *military* offence, and it belonged to the President, and not the Legislature, to correct and punish it. We here are speaking of General Jackson's qualifications for a *civil* magistrate; and we ask what one ordinary accomplishment has he ever discovered? And we might stop at the single case that while he was Governor of Florida, instead of executing his very extensive powers with temper and mildness, so vindictive was he to the Spanish officers, and so oppressive in the exercise of legislative powers, that the executive were entangled in a pispute with Spain, and Congress were compelled to interpose to relieve the inhabitants.

General Jackson is now offered for the highest civil trust, and we readily give his friends the benefit of all his experience, and admit that he has been a member of the Convention for framing the Constitution of his State—a representative in her Legislature—a Judge of her Superior Court—and a representative and a Senator in Congress. But unless, he has in some, at least, of these stations evinced preeminent talents, it is no more than hundreds—even thousands can boast. In the assemblies of his State, we have heard nothing of his brilliancy as a Judge; we have seen none of his profound or learned decisions; and as member of Congress, his ardent and devoted friends have never ventured to boast of his splendid eloquence, deep logic, comprehensive understanding, extensive learning, or political wisdom. Nothing of this, in *civil* life, has yet appeared as above mediocrity. And we appeal to all who knew him in Congress if he did not exceedingly disappoint public expectation.

To suppose that his knowledge of *commerce* can be extensive and practical is preposterous and absurd—that he understands much of our *foreign relations*, would scarcely be pretended—and that he would feel as indifferent to our West India trade—fisheries, and *northern boundary*, as he would be ignorant of their importance, will probably not be doubted. Indeed, interest and sectional feelings would be very likely to influence him. Wishing, as we suppose he naturally would, to diminish the weight and preponderance of the north, he might too readily listen to the claim of Great Britain, and concede to her a portion of our State, guarantied to us by the treaty of 1783. It is well understood that G. Britain is exceedingly solicitous to obtain a portion of this State, for which she would readily concede to us the navigation of the St. Lawrence—a concession which without any consideration at all, would benefit us less than herself. This navigation however might be desirable to New-York, and her influence might be too formidable for us to resist. The General has never been overscrupulous in regard to State rights, and he might easily imagine that the treaty making power authorized the cession of the territory of a State without her consent. By these remarks we intend no impeachment of his integrity. But notwithstanding all his eulogists have said, we believe him but *a man*—and as such we must take him as man has been found to be in all ages, countries and conditions.

In examining the merits of General Jackson for such a trust, it might be expected that we should recur specifically to his public documents and to the other productions of his mind as the best evidence of the extent of his understanding, and the cast and character of his principles. But that brevity which we have necessarily prescribed to ourselves, forbids us to indulge in much detail.—That his researches into the laws of nation cannot have been extensive is indicated by his correspondence in his first and second invasion of Florida—that his respect for the laws and constitution of his country is not very profound, is manifest in his letter to Mr. Monroe, and his contest with Governor Rabun—and that his style is neither dignified nor always decent will be readily admitted by all who read his pitiful controversy with Judge Fromentin.

But aside from these and other indications of total incapacity for the high office to which he aspires, we ask, what are the proofs that he has a single distinguishing qualification in which he is not equalled and even excelled by hundreds of others? And the answer must be, as it always has been, "*his military renown?*" This is the charm—the delusive charm which dazzles and infatuates. But a single victory, Gen. Jackson would never have been thought of for such office.

We turn from awhile from the claims of your military candidate to those of his competitor the present incumbent. Is *he* a republican? Our first answer to this is, that for many years he has had the confidence of the republican party, and of, at least, republican administrations. Our next is that his principles and manners, have been, at least, as republican as those of his two predecessors. If he errs in amplifying the powers of the general government, he has their example, and in coincidence with Clay, Calhoun, Crawford, and many other republicans, differs on this point with many distinguished federalists and falls far behind Gen. Jackson, who by a singular, *construction*, would punish *a citizen* by the articles of war as *an alien & a spy*, and would charge a Governor, whose State was invaded, for issuing a military order while he was in the field

Mr. Adams has appointed federalists to office. In this also he has been example of *every* President,—has been far short of every Governor of this State, and still farther short of Gen. Jackson's prescribed rule to Mr. Munroe.

If it is supposed, that the dangerous have been inflicted deep & on the republican party or their principles, is Gen Jackson the Physician to heal them? We have little to hope from his professions or his skill. But Gen. Jackson is the warrior. Be it so. Mr. Adams is the statesman. War is probable. Hostilities between civilized nations are genrally preceded by negociations. In the United States could be popular or successfully stained, unless the *reasons* for it were clear and manifest. Our true policy is peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations." Elect a man for your president disposed to pacific relations is able to maintain your controversies on the side of justice, and the world, put your antogonist in the wrong, and if war must come, your strong arms and stout hearts will nobly meet it, and your triumph will be sure. But, if this war is the result of bad counsels or rash measures, *no Jackson*, not even a *Cæsar* nor a *Bonaparte* could successfully maintain it.

It would be difficult to present a parallel between the two candidates. The one reared from his youth in the school of politics, who perfectly understands the civil institutions of our country, is well acquainted with the diplomacy of Europe, and with her ablest politicians. The other, able to command your army and militia, but whose knowledge of your civil institutions and regard for your civil rights has been proved to be miserably deficient—the one a *practical statesman*, the other a *mere soldier*.

When citizens of a republic, whose maxims are all pacific, become inflated with military pride and intoxicated with military glory, we may well lament the infatuation and tremble for its consequences. And in full accord we respond to this sentiment of the illustrious Jefferson. "I am," said he, "fixed in awe at the mighty conflict at which two great nations are advancing and recoil with horror at the ferocity of man.—Will nations never discover a more rational umpire than force? Is there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature, than the waste of the blood of thousands and the treasure of millions of our fellow men?" And we only subjoin, that to save us from such conflicts, and their consequent calamities, we should elect for our Executive Chief the man who is inspired with the spirit of peace, and has wisdom to preserve it.

One other consideration is worthy of your attention, but is of considerable delicacy. It is readily admitted that splendid talents and distinguished merit are not the peculiar growth of any particular soil or climate. And were our United States a simple consolidated republic, it would be of little importance from what section our rulers should be selected. But inasmuch as our government is a *confederation* and States are *yet* defined by something more than imaginary lines and *still* retain their own institutions, manners and customs, it is but fair that (all other things equal) honors and emoluments should be dispensed with, at least, some appearance of equality.

And now is it equal and fair that both the candidates for both President and Vice President shall be selected from the extreme South, from adjoining States and both natives of the same State? Maine never has attempted, and she would be the last to encourage sectional jealousies. But when we perceive that one section is not satisfied with *one* candidate, but must have both, we begin to fear that we are to be made the victims of local attachments, which we have never indulged or encouraged.

In comparing the merits of the two candidates, in witnessing on the one hand the calmness, dignity, intelligence, learning, experience, of the President of the United States, *in reality*, moving on the even tenor of his way, without noise or tumult, without addressess, celebrations or hosannas, but bearing the firm and steady approbation of a cool, deliberate and rational community, and on the other, the inflated, fulsome adulations of *the military*, the enthusiasm which is blind, and the fanaticism which is delirious, rushing headlong to put *the sword* into the hands of a man who has always been very willing to use it, but who without it, is disrobed of all his claims to exaltation—while we witness all this, we cannot but express serious alarm to what this infatuation may lead. It is indeed matter of grave reflection, of serious patriotic anxiety. It is a point so interesting, an affair so full of danger that the mind of a republican can scarcely be trusted with its contemplation. We are to elect a man to be President of these United States—the constitutional commander in chief of our armies and navies, whose only merit is that he can fight, whose only claim is that he has achieved a victory! Suppose that this surpasses all our other triumphs, by land or sea—our victories in the field with equal numbers on equal ground, our captures of single ships or whole squadrons of superior force it is still the victory *alone*, on which his claim to preeminence is founded.

And is it come to this? Are we so forgetful of ourselves, so regardless of our liberties as to cast them at the feet of a miltary chieftain, who never forgot to extend his powers to the utmost extreme? Let us remember the maxims of our fathers and guard well *the sword and the purse*, and our experience should admonish us that neither would be very safe in the hands of Gen. Jackson or Mr. Calhoun. As to the latter gentleman, he has been eight years Secretary of War, and is well known to be inspired with the same military spirit as Gen. Jackson, and he has been moreover the constant opposer of the administration, and has thus disappointed the expectations of those who once supported him on the same ticket with Mr. Adams.—Let us reflect that the liberty which has been exclusively achieved by the sword, is by the sword been usually destroyed and let us infer that when the military shall predominate and its arm shall be necessary to preserve our civil institutions, their dissolution is near.

Mr. *Rush* whom we recommend as a candidate for Vice President is well known as a gentleman, a scholar and a statesman. He has filled successfully offices of high civil trust, and now exercises that of Secretary of the Treasury, with much ability and full approbation. His experience, mildness, ease and dignity, preeminently qualify him to preside in the Senate of the United States, and in case of vacancy, to fill that of President.

Entertaining these views, we have deemed it our duty to express them, and we recommend earnestly to the people of this State, that, disregarding all other considerations, and laying aside all local or party animosities, they unite in choosing such men for electors of President and Vice President as *they know* will give their votes for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and RICHARD RUSH. This should be strictly an election by the people, and it can never be such, if the elector is vested with a discretion to substitute *his own will* for that of the people.

The Report and address having been read, it was

Voted unanimously, That the Report and Address be accepted.

Mr. Evans, from the committee to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Davis, reported the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention have entire confidence that the General Government will continue its exertions to secure and confirm to this State, the territory to which it is justly entitled, by the treaty of 1783.

Which, on motion was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, Kennebec,

Voted, That 1000 copies of the Address reported by the committee, be printed in a pamphlet form.

Mr. Gardiner of Gardiner, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, be tendered to the 2d Congregational Society in Portland, for their urbanity and kindness in accommodating the Convention with a place of meeting.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Augusta,

Resolved, Unanimously, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Hon. Benjamin Green, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fillebrown,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the House of Representatives for the liberality manifested in offering the Representatives' Chamber, for the sittings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Evans,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and the Address to the People, be published in the several newspapers in this State.

Voted, That this Convention be adjourned without day.

BENJAMIN GREEN, *Chairman.*
CHARLES CUTTS, } *Secretaries.*
MOSES SHAW, }

PORCUPINE MEN.—The following remarkable example of the occurrence of a singular organic peculiarity, and of its hereditary transmission, afforded by the English family of Porcupine Men is extracted from Mr. Lawrence's Lecture on the origin and transmission of varieties in form:— *Sal. Gazette.*

The family of porcupine men derived that name from the greater part of the body being covered by hard dark-colored excresences of a horny nature. The whole surface, excepting the head and face, the palms and souls, is occupied by this unnatural kind of integument—The first account of this family is found in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 424, and consists of the description of a boy, named Edward Lambert, fourteen years old, born in Suffolk, and exhibited to the Royal Society in 1731, by Mr. Machin, one of the Secretaries. "It was not easy to think of any sort of skin or natural integument that exactly resembled it. Some compared it to the bark of a tree; others thought it looked like seal skin; others, like the skin of an elephant, or the skin about the legs of a rhinoceros; and some took it to be a great wart, or number of warts uniting and overspreading the whole body. The bristly parts, which were chiefly about the belly and flanks looked and rustled like the bristles or quills of a hedgehog, shorn off within an inch of the skin." These productions were hard, callous, and insensible. Other children of the same parents were naturally formed.

In a subsequent account presented to the society twenty-five years afterwards by Mr. H. Baker, and illustrated with a figure of the hands, this man is said to continue in the same state. He was a good-looking person, and enjoyed good health; every thing connected with his excretions was natural; and he derived no inconvenience from the state of his skin, except that it would crack and bleed after very hard work. He had now been shown in London under the name of the Porcupine man. "The covering," says Mr. Baker, "seemed most nearly to resemble an innumerable company of warts, of a dark brown color, and a cylindrical figure, rising to a like height (an inch at their full size) and

growing as close as possible to one another, but so stiff and elastic, that when the hand is drawn over them they make a rustling noise."

They are shed annually, in the autumn or winter, and succeeded by a fresh growth, which at first are of a paler brown. "He has had the small pox and been twice salivated, in hopes of getting rid of this disagreeable covering; during which disorders the warts came off, and his skin appeared white and smooth, like that of other people; but on his recovery it soon became as it was before. His health at other times has been very good during his whole life." "He has had six children, all with the same rugged covering as himself; the first appearance whereof in them, as well as in him, came on in about nine weeks after the birth. Only one of them is living, a very pretty boy, eight years of age. whom I saw and examined with his father, and who is exactly in the same condition."

Two brothers, John Lambert, aged twenty-two, and Richard, aged fourteen, who must have been grandsons of the original porcupine man, Edward Lambert, were shown in Germany, and had the cutaneous incrustation already described. A minute account of them was published by Dr. W. G. Tilesius.

Let us suppose that the porcupine family had been exiled from human society, and been obliged to take up their abode in some solitary spot or desert island. By matching with each other, a race would have been produced, more widely different from us in external appearance than the negro. If they had been discovered at some remote period, our philosophers would have explained to us how the soil, air or climate, had produced so strange an organization; or would have demonstrated that they must have sprung from an originally different race; for who would acknowledge such bristly beings for brothers.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM SMYRNA.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Nov. 12, received in this city.

"My last was of 3d inst. when I mentioned to you that we had just learnt the affair of Navarino. Since then we know of the Sultan having heard of it before it was publicly known. He disarmed the populace, forbidding any one, upon the pain of death, to carry arms, by which measure the usual excesses that follow such events were prevented --and we are quite tranquil—though naturally under considerable anxiety till we hear of the determination of his Ottoman Highness, and whether he will follow his headstrong measures, or agree to the proposed armistice. My own opinion is, that he must ultimately yield to the demands, which is the wisest thing he can do, or he may lose Greece altogether. We all hope that the Sultan will yield, which will put an end to this protracted war, with its attendant evils. The Admirals have said that they intend to put down all piracies, and will take strong measures immediately.—Something favorable is done at Stamboul.

"The U. S ship Warren has been to Miconi, and fired into the town, made the Primates of the Island prisoners for a day or two, landed nearly all her crew, and searched the Island, and found two boxes opium and some figs.

"Lord Cochrane has been at Scio, but he has gone off. The Greek army, under Col. Fabvier, about 1500 strong, are upon the Island, endeavoring to reduce the castle; but to-day Capt. Hamilton and the French Admiral have gone to enforce the armistice, and will probably order the army away."

From the New-York papers.

The brig Phebe Ann, at this port, left Smyrna on the 12th Nov. and the harbor on the 13th. Capt. Cooper informs, that considerable alarm existed among the Europeans at that place, who were yet ignorant what measures the Turkish government would adopt towards them. Eleven sail of British and French men of war were in the port, a force sufficient for the protection of their countrymen, many of whom were embarking their property, expecting to be obliged to flee the place. The Governor at first prohibited them from removing their effects but afterwards permitted it to be done.—There had been no stipulation on the part of the Governor, with the commanders of the Allied Squadrons, for the safety of European residents, as was stated in the last London papers.

The U. S. frigate Constitution was in port, and would remain until the result of the negotiations at Constantinople was known. Several Americans had taken passage in the ship Harriet, which was to sail for this port with the next convoy.

English Officers, who were engaged in the battle of Navarino, walked about the streets at Smyrna, unmolested—and Frenchmen wounded in the battle had been carried to Turkish Hospitals.

GREECE.—We learn that the Greeks had attacked Scio, and gained possession of the Island, except the Castle, which they were bombarding from the most commanding positions. They have 27 vessels strictly blockading the place, and, as it pretty well ascertained, the Castle is poorly off for provisions, it is presumed it will soon surrender.

The news from the Morea was of no very recent date, but the last accounts stated that Ibrahim Pacha was laying waste the country, which he will soon be obliged to evacuate, as the cause of Greece is now considered triumphant, and strong expectations are indulged that such facilities will be afforded the inhabitants of that suffering country, as will enable them to establish and maintain a government worthy the appellation of freemen.

The Priests at Hydra had returned 1010 persons, on that island, as destitute of support from their fathers, husbands, or brothers having been killed. The American Agent had sent the supplies.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.—It is gratifying to learn that the late Convention at Portland was attended by many of the most distinguished and venerated Republicans from various parts of the State—men who have uniformly been constant to the republican administrations of the United States through evil as well as good report—men, who have never stooped to disguise their sentiments for the sake of promotion, and have never failed to vindicate the honor of their Country. Certain mushroon and changeable politicians mistake greatly if they think to impair the fame of such men as Green, Cushman, Fillebrown, Storer, Spring, Cutler, Varnum and others of like character, who attended the Convention, by denouncing them as federalists!!

We are assured on good authority that more than 600 respectable people attended the Convention from different parts of the State—that about 115 members of the Legislature and about 300 of the inhabitants of Portland were present—making in all about 1000! An old Republican was present, who had for 40 years past attended conventions of this kind in various parts of New-England. He remarked after the meeting was over, that he had never witnessed on any similar occasion, so much dignity and decorum in the management of a meeting; or such profound and respectful attention on the part of the auditory. It was literally a meeting, said he, where old age forgot its infirmaties, and the silver locks of many a veteran in the Republican ranks assumed the cheerfulness of youth—When the man of business and domestic retirement roused by the indignities and scurrilous abuse which have been poured upon our virtuous President by such "vials of wrath" as the Eastern Argus, left their peaceful home, and brought hither their vows of patriotism. When I reflect, said he, on the State of political *rest* into which the friends of Mr. Adams in Maine had suffered themselves to be lulled for a year past, I could liken *public opinion* on this occasion to nothing better than the Lion whose slumbers have been disturbed by the approach of some insidious enemy; arising in his might and shaking his mane as a signal of preparation for the combat, confident in his own undisputed power.—*Wiscasset Citizen.*

U. S. MINT.—From the report submitted to Congress, concerning the general transactions of the National Mint, during the past year, we learn that the coinage amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and consisted or more than nine millions of pieces of coin. Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the last year, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at $76,000—that from North Carolina at $21,000; & that from Africa at $15,000, leaving about $20,000 derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina to the present period is nearly 110,000. This gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins.

The whole coinage since the establishment of the Mint, amounts to nearly thirty and a half millions of dollars consisting of more than one hundred and three millions of pieces of coin.—The average annual coinage during the first fifteen years of this establishment was $432,000; that of the succeeding ten years $771,500, and that of the last ten years 1,600,000. The coinage of the last year exceeds, by nearly a million of dollars, that of any year preceding, and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs.

American Traveller.

READING, (Pen.) Jan. 19.

We last week stated that it was reported at Harrisburg, Gov. SHULZE declared himself for Jackson. The report, we are happy to state is, without foundation. He is *decidedly* in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. We have been assured, by a member of the Legislature, and a friend of the Governor, that this is the *fact*, and the Jacksonites knew it before their convention was organized.

Another member of the Legislature wrote to us as follows: "The Governor was forced by courtesy to dine with them, [the Jacksonites,] but when he saw the materials of which this *boasted* democratic body was composed, he gravely his toast, and, as soon as politeness would permit, withdrew, and spent the remainder of the day with the *real* democracy the *friends of the administration.*"

Gen. Jackson and his friends abandon the hope of receiving the toral vote of Pennsylvania. They every day feel more and more convinced of the fallacy of further contending against the *sovereign will* of the PEOPLE, in this populous, enlightened and patriotic State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

A most melancholy event occurred on Wednesday night in the family of H. Eckford, Esq. His daughter, Henrietta, a young lady aged about 19 years, was so dreadfully burnt, by her clothes taking fire, that she expired yesterday morning. We understand she was watching for the night with a sick sister, and fell asleep while sitting by the fire.—During her sleep, the fire communicated to her clothes, and before relief could arrive she was so badly burnt that she survived but a few hours. The sister, who was so much indisposed as to be unable to move, was obliged to witness the distressing scene without being able to render assistance; and a brother, who was alarmed by the cries and came to assist, was badly burnt in endeavoring to afford relief.

LENOX, (Mass.) Jan. 24.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, the Forge at the village of South Lee, with all its furniture, except one wheel, was consumed by fire. It is supposed the fire originated from sparks from an ore pit.

SOUTHBRIDGE, (Mass.) Jan. 24.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the centre school-house was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out on the north side, and the whole building was soon enveloped in the flames. The attention of the citizens was then directed to the preservation of the Baptist Church, and their exertions proved effectual, through the interposition of Divine Providence in shifting the course of the wind.

The elegant Mansion House Hotel, at Niagara, owned by Mr. John Brown, and occupied by Mr. Mauss, was entirely consumed on the evening of the 9th ult. The fire originated accidentally, in the kitchen. The loss is estimated at between 4 and $5000, no part of which was insured.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELER.

MR. AND MRS. SLOWMAN.—The lovers of good acting need only be informed that these popular and very deserving "stars" have assigned to-morrow evening as their benefit and last appearance: when a variety of new and attractive entertainments will be brought forward. Extended remarks would be superfluous.

ALABAMA.—Since the late fire in Mobile, ninety three houses have been built, and fifteen are now going up. A petition has been presented to the legislature praying that accounts contracted for spirituous liquors may be placed on the same footing as gaming debts.

A new insolvent law has been passed by the Legislature of Rhode-Island. All cases are referred to the Supreme Court, which is to decide on them. Any person, after 3 years residence in R. I. may have the benefit of the act.

The Commissioner for the adjustment of claims under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent, adjourned at Washington on the 18th inst. to meet again on the first of March next.

Strawberries, lettuce, peas, asparagus, &c. are now to be purchased in Norfolk, Va.

Between five & six thousand dollars have been subscribed for an Episcopal Church, at Taunton, and a committee appointed to contract for building it.

The bill making an annual State appropriation of $3,000 for Free Schools, and providing a fund for accumulation to be devoted to the same object, has been passed in the H. of R. of the Legislature of Rhode Island, with only two dissenting votes.

SUICIDE.—A young lady, near Macon, Geo. drowned herself a short time since. Her affections had been won by a perfidious lover who deserted her.

ROBBERY.—A house on the public road to Hackensack, N. J. was entered by a person who accidentally set a bed on fire, which caused a general alarm. He escaped after throwing an axe at a female, without doing any injury. It is said that the robber was a female disguised in men's apparel, and had formerly been intimate in the family.

Little Rock, Arkansas, an enterprising citizen, Mr. Isaac Watkins, was deliberately shot dead by a man named Johnsmith, who had been suspected of belonging to a gang of horse thieves, of whom Watkins had some time before accused of having killed some of his hogs.—$372 were subscribed as a reward for Smith's apprehension, and the Governor offered $200 more.

The elderly gentleman, who lately threw himself from a bridge at Philadelphia, and was drowned, was Mr. George W. Browne, late of New-Haven, Conn.; and was well known as the keeper of the General Stage-Office, in that city.

FIRES.—The Store occupied by Mr. William Lunt, in Bowdoinham village, was partially damaged by fire on Friday morning last. The principal part of the goods were saved, though some of them in a damaged state.

The Barn and Woodhouse, together with one horse and one cow, belonging to Gen. Samuel Veazie, at Topsham, were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with considerable difficulty his house was rescued from the devouring element.

Bath Gazette.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners, was taken up; and was after a short debate, on motion of Mr. King, ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., submitted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, or their heirs, to bounty lands, who served upon the Virginia State line, and whose claims had remained unsatisfied up to this period.

The bill making appropriations for Government for the year 1828, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, as the special order of the day. Mr. Woodbury made a long, eloquent, and forcible appeal in behalf of these merritorious claimants. The debate on this subject will be resumed on to-morrow.

Mr. Barnard presented two memorials, one from citizens of Philadelphia, and the other from residents at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, severally praying farther protection to domestic manufactures. Referred.

Mr. Barnard also presented the petition of John Rowlett, of Pennsylvania, author of "Tables of Discount or Interest," praying that a copy-right of the book may be secured to him. Referred.

Mr. Noble presented the petition of several citizens of the Territory of Michigan, praying aid of the United States, by an appropriation of land, in constructing a canal to unite the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Barnard presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, directing the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from that State, to procure the establishment of such a Tariff as will afford additional protection to domestic manufactures, and other objects, accompanied by a letter from Governor Shulze; which was read, and referred.

The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Macon, authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of relinquishing the Cumberland Road to the States through which it passes, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. on submitting the following resolution, accompanied it with a few remarks.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, or their heirs, to bounty lands, who served upon the Virginia line, and whose claims remain without satisfaction up to this period.

Mr. *Van Buren* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary consider and report whether any, and what, amendments are necessary to the law concerning Copy-rights.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, adverse to a resolution relating to the erection of proper buildings for the United States Courts, and for the preservation of the records, was considered; on which,

Mr. Parris observed, that, had he enjoyed an opportunity of communicating to the committee his information on this subject, he thought they would have made a different decision so far as related to one part of the subject—the preservation of the records. As to the erection of buildings for the use of the Courts, he did not know that it was absolutely necessary, but it surely was so to preserve the records. He had heard, but a short time since, of a fact in support of providing for the records, as, in one of the largest districts in the country, that of Massachusetts, the archives of the Court narrowly escaped destruction by fire. He therefore moved that the report lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate then took up the special order of the day—a bill to provide for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Revolution.

Mr. Woodbury, having moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of 1,200,000 dollars, addressed the Senate at great length in support of the claims of those officers in whose behalf this bill was presented, going into a full history of the circumstances under which they arose, and the obligation upon Congress to pay this long standing debt of justice and gratitude.

The Senate adjourned without a decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. *Clinton* on the 21st inst.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, on the whole resolution, and decided in the negative—Yeas 47—Nays 149.

Mr. *Taylor* moved the following amendment:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into and report to this House what officers, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued, what salaries will reasonably bear reduction, and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary."

The *Speaker* now announced that the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions had expired, when

Mr. *Stewart* moved to postpone the orders of the day for the purpose of continuing, and, if possible, ending the present discussion.

The motion prevailed, Ayes 84, Noes 82.

Mr. Steward, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and required to contract for the improvement of the post road leading from Natchez to New-Orleans, so as to remove the obstructions which at present impede the transportation of the mail on the said road, and especially at the place called the Homochito Swamp, by constructing causeways and bridges, in such manner as may be deemed most expedient.

The bill was read twice, and committed.

A bill was reported to relieve the brig Enterprise, which sailed for Madeira, from a penalty for not taking a Mediterranean Pass. The law requires every vessel to take such pass when bound to any port other than one in America.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire if any and what alterations were necessary or expedient in an act to enable the Proprietors of Social, Military and Law Libraries to manage the same.

The committee appointed to settle with Elias Thomas Esq. late Trersurer of the State, and make a schedule of all the property in the Treasury and transfer the same to Mark Harris Esq. Treasurer elect, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly stated and properly vouched. The balance of cash in the Treasury amounting to $28,320, 73 and all other property was transferred to Mark Harris.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Parsons—

Ordered, That Messrs. Parsons and Washburn, with such as the House may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of passing a law declaring all fresh water rivers public highways for certain purposes—also the expediency of empowering the Court of Sessions to cause to be made for the use of the public, sluce or passage ways for rafts of lumber, boats, &c. through dams now erected or which may be hereafter erected, at the expense of the petitioners, proprietors, or the county, at the discretion of said Court.

Bill additional to provide for the Education of Youth, passed to be enacted.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of Amos Knight et als—and on petition of Nathaniel Spooner et als.

Resolve respecting certain settlers of the public lands, passed the 25th day of Feb. 1825, and a Resolve in favor of Thompson Pond Plantation, finally passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of Nathaniel Hill and als. —and on petition of Isaac Crane and al. —of Cyrus Gardner and al.—S. Veasy and al.

An order of notice was reported on petition of Jesse Plummer and al.

Bill additional to several acts now in force relating to the Inspection of Butter and Lard—Bill additional to an act setting off J. Jenkins and others from the town of Litchfield, and annexing them to the town of Wales, and Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of Commercial Hall, were severally prepared to be enacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Overseers of the Poor shall annually make out a statement and account of the names and expense of the Paupers in their respective towns for the year next preceding the annual meeting holden in the month of March, which statement shall contain as near as may be, the age of the respective paupers—the sums expended on each—the cause of their being unable to support themselves, as Idiocy, Insanity, Age, Infirmity of body or mind, Idleness, Vicious habits, and when Intemperance is an accompanying cause it shall always be mentioned;—And said account shall contain the amount of all sums expended in prosecuting and defending suits in relation to the poor. And the number of paupers who have no legal settlement in any town within this State. And the mode adopted in the several towns for

...live—Yeas 47—Nays ...

...noved the following ...

...at the Committee of ...e instructed to inquire ... this House what of... ...pinion, may be most ...econtinued, what sala... ...y bear reduction, and ... of retrenchment as to ...ecessary."

...w announced that the ... the consideration of ...pired, when ...oved to postpone the ...y for the purpose of ... possible, ending the ...

...vailed, Ayes 84, Noes ...

...om the Committee on ..., reported the follow...

...c. That the Postmas... ...nd he is hereby au... ...red to contract for the ...he post road leading ...New-Orleans, so as to ...uctions which at pre... ...transportation of the ...oad, and especially at ...e Homochito Swamp, ...useways and bridges, ...as may be deemed ...

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FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

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... appointed to settle ... Esq. late Trersurer ...ake a schedule of all ...e Treasury and trans... ...rk Harris Esq. Treas... ...ed that they had at... assigned them, exa... ...ls of the Treasurer, ...rectly stated and pro... The balance of cash ...mounting to $28,320, ...roperty was transfer...

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...NATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

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...Messrs. Parsons and ...ch as the House may ...e to consider the ex... ...g a law declaring all ...public highways for ...also the expediency ... Court of Sessions to ...r the use of the pub... ...ge ways for rafts of ... through dams now ... may be hereafter ...ense of the petition... ...r the county, at the ...ourt.

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...RESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

... Phelps of Fairfield, ...e Committee on the ...cted to inquire into ...roviding by law that ...e Poor shall annual... ...ent and account of ...ense of the Paupers ...towns for the year ...nnual meeting hold... ...March, which state... ...s near as may be, ...ctive paupers—the ...each—the cause of ... to support them... ...anity, Age, Infirmi... ..., Idleness, Vicious ...emperance is an ac... ...t shall always be ...d account shall con... ...ll sums expended in ...ending suits in rela... ...And the number of ...no legal settlement ...his State. And the ...e several towns for

the support of the poor; and the statement and account so made out and signed by the Overseers of the poor, to be by them forwarded to the Secretary of State, on or before the thirteenth day of June annually. And the Secretary of State shall preserve such returns on file in his office, alphabetically, by counties, and make return on or before the thirtieth day of January annually to the Legislature, of the amount paid by each county and of the number of paupers.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law relating to taxing tenants and owners of improved lands living without the State.

Bill revoking the Charter of the Winthrop Bank—to regulate the taking of fish in Narraguagus river—to incorporate the Portland Glass Manufacturing Company—authorizing John Wood to maintain a dam and slip in Little Keizar river—additional to an act authorizing the sale of Ministerial lands belonging to the Frst Parish in North Yarmouth, severally passed to be enacted, and were sent up for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Leave to withdraw granted in concurrence with the Senate on the petition of John Hopkins—of B. Morril, Jr. and als—of Elias Perry and als.

Report on the petition of David Oaks and als, referring the same to the next Legislature—came from the Senate accepted for concurrence and the House concurred.

Notice ordered, in concurrence with the Senate, on the petition of T. Cunningham and als.

Ordered, that one member from each county be a committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering and amending the nineteenth section of an act passed March 2d, 1821, as to give all towns and plantations having three hundred inhabitants the power to raise and expend money on Highways and Bridges as they may think proper—and Messrs. Patten of Hermon, White of Monmouth, Ingalls of Bridgton, Hill of Lyman, Potter of Bowdoin, Burnham of Unity, Putnam of Freeman, Merrill of Andover, Wines of Deer Isle and Foster of Machias, were appointed said Committee.

Bill to incorporate *Proprietors of Commercial Hall*—Bill additional to the several acts now in force relating to the Inspection of Butter and Lard—Bill setting off Josiah Jenkins and others from the town of Litchfield and annexing them to the town of Wales, were severally passed to be enacted.

Resolve for providing Public Buildings for the use of the State was called up, and Mr. Bourne of Kennebunk moved that the same be indefinitely postponed, and that question was decided by yeas and nays as follows—*Yeas* 56—*Nays* 90; and then the Resolve was passed to a second reading and tomorrow at ten o'clock assigned to give it a second reading.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

The Committee of both Houses to whom was referred the subject of Sheriff's fees, reported a resolve providing for the return by the reveral Sheriffs of this State, into the Secretary's office, of all fees received by them &c. which was read once and ordered to be laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Jewett of Bowdoinham, who stated that his object was to bring before the House an act relating to said subject. Mr. Jewett, then laid on the table an act, which provides salaries for the Sheriffs, and that all fees over their salaries be paid into the County Treasury for the use of the county, and reduces the per centage now paid by the deputies to Sheriffs to fifteen per cent. and repeals the provisions for allowing Sheriffs pay for attendance on Courts.

Resolve providing public buildings for the use of the State, was read a second time and after sundry propositions of amendment, which were negatived, it passed to be engrossed—yeas, 91—nays, 52.

The following petitions were read and referred, viz. of Calvin Stockbridge et als.; of sundry inhabitants of Burnham; of Oliver N. Allen et als.; Selectmen of Lubec; of B. C. Attwood and als.; of Paul Allen; of Joseph Whitney; of Royal Brewster and als.; of Abiathar Austin and als. and also the remonstrances of Parker Coburn and als. and of Edwin Smith and als.

Petitions of Timothy Higgins 3d and of William Boulton for change of names were read and referred.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The committee appointed to inquire when this Legislature may have a recess reported that they may have a recess on Tuesday the 12th day of February —read and accepted.

Ordered, that from and after to-morrow, this House have two Sessions each day until the end of this Session, commencing at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing towns to lay out town or private ways or streets over and along any lands over which the tide waters flow: subject to the same remedies for damages which are now provided by law in cases of town or private ways.

Report of the committee on the Land Agents account and auditors report, was accepted.

The Secretary of State communicated to the House, the information required in the order of yesterday and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Petitions of Enoch Doll 2d—of Nathaniel Coffin and als—of William P. Preble—of Isaac Ilsley—of David H. Patterson and als—of Thompson Pond plantation were severally read and referred.

Resolve for providing public buildings for the use of the State finally passed.

Bills authorizing the Medical Society of Maine to establish subordinate Societies; authorizing Judges of Probate in certain cases, to appoint guardians to married women; additional act to provide for the packing and inspection of Pickled and Smoked Fish; additional to an act to incorporate the Proprietors of Merrymeeting Bridge; additional to an act extending the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court; to incorporate the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which were severally passed to be enacted.

Bill to annex a part of the town of Norridgewock to the town of Milburn passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, finally passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what alterations are necessary in the fifth section of the act providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the poor.

Petitions of Nathaniel Noyes and als; of Ephraim Small and als; of Asa Lassell and als; of John Ruggles and als; of John Warren and als; of Portland Stage Company, were severally read and referred.

Remonstrance of the town of Unity was read and referred.

Ordered that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting any additional laws to prevent petty larcenies, and the buying of stolen goods.

Bill incorporating Bowdoinham Academy, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Hazletine of S. indefinitely postponed. The motion to postpone was opposed by Messrs. Jewett of B. and Alden of B.

Ordered that the Committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing and limiting the time within which writs of error may be brought in the J. Courts of this State.

Ordered that Messrs. Vance, Sumner and Moore be a Committee to consider the expediency of furnishing the State two carriages for field pieces for an Artillery Company on the River St. Croix.

Ordered that a committee to consist of one from each County on the part of the House with such as the Senate may join, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing a *minimum* price below which the Land Agent shall not sell at Auction the townships and half townships appropriated for the purpose of erecting public buildings.

The committee on Turnpikes &c. was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the purchase of ten sets of Stockbridges Reports upon Canals, Rail Roads &c. for distribution to the several counties in this State.

Bill concerning Sheriff's fees laid on the table by Mr. Jewett of B. was assigned for consideration on Tuesday next at ten o'clock.

Bill to divide the town of Edgecomb and incorporate that part thereof known by the name Jeremy Squam Island, as a town by the name of Westport—additional to an act establishing the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation severally passed to be enacted.

A message was received from the governor, transmitting the report of Charles S. Davels Esq. relative to aggressions upon the rights of this State and citizens thereof committed by the inhabitants of the Province of New-Brunswick, which were read and referred to the committee who have under consideration that part of the governor's speech which relates to the Northeastern Boundary.

MASONIC.

The following is a list of Officers of the M. W. GRAND LODGE of Maine, elected at their annual communication Jan. 10, 1828, viz:

M. W. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, *G. M.*
R. W. Peleg Sprague, of Hallowell, *D. G. M.*
" R. P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, *S. G. W.*
" Amos Nourse, of Hallowell, *J. G. W.*
" J. M. Gerrish, of Portland, *G. Trea.*
" Wm. Lord, of Portland, *Rec. G. Sec.*
" J. L. Megquier, of do *Cor. G. Sec.*
" Sam'l Stephenson, of Gorham, *G. Mar.*
" Rev. J. Greenleaf of Wells, } *Grand Chaplains.*
" " S. Rand, of Portland, }
" " A. Mead, of Brunswick }
" " S. Johnson, of Alna, }
" I. Lincoln, of Brunswick, *S. G. D.*
" Oliver Griswold, of Fryeburg, *J. G. D.*
" Eleazer Wyer, of Portland, } *Grand Stew'ds.*
" Nelson Racklyff, of do }
" Jos. Chandler, of Augusta, }
" William Dunn, of Poland, }
" R R Kendall, of Freeport, *G S B.*
" Seth Clark, of Portland, } *G. Pur'sts.*
" O. S. Hartshorn, of do. }
" William Stevens, of do *G Tyler.*

District Deputy Grand Masters.

R. W. Rev R. Nason, of Gorham, 1st Dis.
" Thomas Clark, of Paris, 2d do
" Moses Springer, of Gardiner, 3d do
" Isaac G Reed, of Waldoboro' 4th do
" M Greenleaf, of Williamsburg, 5th do
" L Bailey, of Eastport, 6th do

JUST published and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, Rev. Mr. MURRAY'S THANKSGIVING *SERMON.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1828.

Our readers will perceive that we occupy but little room this week, with our own affairs of matters and things, a circumstance, which will not be regretted with a *certain* class of our readers—we mean those whom we have accused of *pocketing* our paper, and *forgetting* to hand it to the rightful owner. While we are on this subject, we would just observe, that we hear complaints that the *Observer* is detained, at some Postoffice which we guess is not an hundred miles from this place. Now we should think that it would be as well to let our "puny little paper" pass along; as to detain it a week, and sometimes longer, from our subscribers, for we do think that the person who makes this complaint to us, would not be persuaded to take a *Jackson* paper.

We have received a copy of the *Virginia Address* from the Hon. Peleg Sprague, which we shall publish in our next.

We have also received several communications from SALUS which we shall publish as we may find room.

SUICIDE.

We learn that Mr. Nelson Webb, of Bridgton, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on Sunday evening last; he was about 25 years of age. We have not learnt that this melancholy affair can be traced to any particular cause.

MARRIED,

In Livermore, by Rev. G. Bates, Mr. Abijah Childs to Mrs. Polly Hammond.

DIED,

In Boxborough, Mr. Levi Wheeler, aged 72—frozen to death within 50 rods of his own house, to which he was returning in the night.

In West Springfield, on the 18th inst. Benjamin Ashley, aged 91, one of the oldest men in that town. When hostilities commenced between Great Britain and the American colonies, Mr. Ashley was in the "prime and vigor of manhood," and few men took a more decided and active part in the arduous and eventful struggle with the mother country, than he did. In 1775, on hearing the news of the Bunker Hill battle, like the heroic Putnam, he left his plough, and joined the American Army before Boston. In 1777 he joined the northern army, and continued in it, until after the surrender of the British troops at Saratoga. He was one of the party who captured Burgoyne's provisions.

In Portland, Mrs. Mercy, wife of Capt. John Johnson, aged 57. Widow Mary Rand, aged 38. Mrs. Jane, wife of Cotton B. Brooks, aged 60.

In Northwood, N. H. Nathaniel Johnston, Esq. late of Hillsborough, aged 64.

On board the brig Noble, Capt. Maxwell, on her passage from Mantanzas to Trieste, on the 6th July last Mr. Edmund Newhall, aged 26, passenger on board said brig, and son of Albert N. Esq. of Portland.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

ALL the right and equity of redemption which JOHN PHINNEY of Livermore has to the farm on which he now lives, in said Livermore, taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the TWELFTH day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Store of *Francis F. Haines, Esq.* in Livermore aforesaid.

SAMUEL MORRISON, *Deputy Sheriff.*
February 4, 1828. 183

FOR SALE,

THOSE valuable LOTS of Land recently set off on Execution in Bethel, from Jonn Merrill, Esq. to Messrs. Smith & Oxnard.

—ALSO—

TEN TONS OF GOOD HAY,

in the Barn of Mr. Samuel Allen, Hebron—terms very liberal—application to be made to the subscriber. LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, Feb. 5, 1828. *188

SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.

MAINE STATE LOTTERY,

Fifty Class,

TO BE drawn in Portland on the 18th instant, on the popular combination system.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
1	"	1,000	"	1,000
1	"	800	"	800
1	"	700	"	700
1	"	600	"	600
1	"	500	"	500
1	"	388	"	388
1	"	300	"	300
10	"	200	"	2,000
39	"	50	"	1,950
39	"	40	"	1,560
39	"	30	"	1,170
468	"	12	"	5,616
4446	"	6	"	26,676

5051 Prizes, amounting to $56,760

All persons who wish to secure a valuable prize in the above *splendid* Scheme, will do well to recollect that I have sold several *handsome prizes* in other Lotteries, when the chance for a fortune was much inferior to this. DAVID SMITH.
Norway-Village, Feb. 2.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Instititution will commence on MONDAY the Twenty-fifth day of the present month, under its usual encouraging circumstances.

JOHN TRIPP, *Secretary.*
Feb. 1, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present them for settlement; and all indebted, are requested to make payment without delay, if they wish to prevent cost. DANIEL YOUNG.
Norway, Jan. 24, 1828. 3w 187

BRITISH ANTICEPTIC

DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those *acids* which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which, although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the *Enamel* by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the *Enamel*, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to *caries* and a rapid and certain decay. The dark colored and offensive incrustations known by the popular term of *Tartar*, which in consequence of neglecting the cleanliness of the mouth, frequently surround the base of the teeth, and by gradual accumulation injure and irritate the gums, and often increase to such a degree as to loosen the teeth from their sockets, and even displace them, are merely the effects of the saliva and other juices of the mouth, remaining between the margin of the gums and teeth, and depositing upon them by a sort of crystalization, particles of earthly salt, and are not the residum of aliments, as is generally supposed. This *Tartar*, as it is called, should be carefully removed by a Dentist, and its future accumulation, to which there is a constant tendency, prevented by the use of the *British Anticeptic Dentifrice* every morning with a brush moderately hard, and cold water. By this means the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered *beautifully and permanently white*, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connexion with foul teeth, and scorbutic, unhealthy gums.

Price 50 cents a Box.

*** Prepared from the original *Recipe* in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *immediate Successor*, and the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

☞A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. *Jan.* 24.

IMPROVEMENT IN

MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"*A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest.*"

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,
For Merino and Native Wool,
on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS,

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

☞A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam Engines, to carry said Machines, on the most fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than water power.

January, 1828. 3m 187

Wing's Improved

STEAM ENGINE.

WING'S Improved Steam Engine without a Boiler; one of a two horse power, is about the size of a large kitchen stove; takes no more fuel than a common fire place, its Machinery is very simple, and easy to be kept in repair, and less expensive than any hitherto in use.

The subscriber is constantly building said Engines for sale.

☞A line addressed to W. P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

☞All kinds of Machine Castings may be had at short notice, at Wing's Steam Furnace Greenwich Village, Mass. Feb. 1827.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

We Certify that we have witnessed the operation of W. P. Wing's Improved Steam Engine for everal weeks past, and find it consumes only one fourth of a cord of wood per week. Said Engine blowed a Cupola furnace, which is not less than a two horse power.

DANIEL A. WARE, *Founder.*
WILLIAM FIELD, *Engineer.*
NOAH CUMINGS, *Moulder.*
Greenwich Village, Feb. 1827. 3m 187

TO LET,

THAT excellent Stand for a Store which is now occupied by the subscribers at Stowell's Mills, so called, in Paris, for one or more years, and possession given immediately.——☞Also, for sale the Goods which they now have on hand in said store.

As they are about closing their concern in the Store, they would again request all those who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to make payment without delay otherwise their demands will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

MORSE & HALL.
Paris, Jan. 29, 1828. 3wis 187

Haemorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and effectual remedy for that very troublesome disorder. Those habituated to the complaint will find relief from only once applying it. Testimonials of its decided effect will accompany the same. For sale by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st Portland. Dec. 4. 3m 186

MORE BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has been under the necessity of removing from No 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No. 4, in the same Block—3 Doors below his former stand—where he has just opened 18 Packages New and Fresh GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 1¼ per y'd;
40 p's Blue and Fancy do 20 cts do;
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 2s;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1-2 cts;
40 p's do do Shirtings 10 cts;
20 p's Stout Bleach'd Sheetings 1s;
20 p's do do Shirting 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirtings, (fine) 18 cts;

Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handkerchiefs a great Variety; Bombazetts 50 p's; Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Dresses; Elegant striped Levantines; Plaided, Shaded & Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind & quality Black Silks, &c &c.

—ALSO—

Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from No 7 to 11; Ginghams; Checks; Satinetts; Broadcloths; Cassimeres, &c &c &c.

Portland, Jan. 15. 8w 185

☞CHEAP DRY GOODS

JUST received at

LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
Corner of Plumb and Middle-streets, Portland,
Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL,

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Silks,
Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hankerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves,

and other GOODS, as can be found in the place. These Goods are offered at the lowest prices for Cash, and those who wish to dispose of their cash to good advantage, when purchasing PIECE GOODS, will do well to call and examine, and satisfy themselves. A liberal discount made to those who purchase any amount. Country Traders, who purchase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, &C. CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

No. 1. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,
Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid ASSORTMENT of Superfine Kidderminster *CARPETINGS.*

—ALSO—

Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH *RUGS*, probably the best assortment now in Portland. These Carpetings are of the best quality, and are offered at as low, if not lower prices than can be purchased in Boston or New-York.

8w 182

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above *BANK OF PORTLAND*,
MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,
And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed BROAD CLOTHS;
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard,
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SILK GOODS at low prices;
Linens: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons;
Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flannels;

☞*ALSO*☜

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding;
Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call.

Nov. 14. 176

Purified Pyroligneous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, to cure Pork Hams, &c.

AS a chemical preparation this Acid has long been known, but its use when applied to Meats, Fish, &c. is of recent date. it is sufficient to plunge Meat for a few moments into this Acid, to preserve it as long as you please,—*putrefaction not only stops but retrogrades. Its antyseptic property is said was first discovered by "Doct. Jerg of Leipsic," who has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption by pouring this Acid over them, and also Meats advanced in decay, notwithstanding the weather was hot, soon became dry and sound. The flavor which this Acid gives to meats and fish of all kinds is generally much preferred to the ordinary way of smoking. For Sale in any quantity by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-street.

* The subscriber has fully tested it as is said past seasons.. J. F. R.

Portland, Dec 21. 6w 186

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & DOOPER'S ENGLISH FEMALE

PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,

Exchange-street, Portland

HAS just received a full supply of the genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hooper's Female Pills, which are well approved of.

ALSO—a new and fresh stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

which are of the *first quality*, which will be sold on the most *favorable terms*

Jan. 21, 1828. 3m 186

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEW-YEAR'S REFLECTIONS.

JANUARY 1, 1828.

"'Tis but a day that we're allow'd to buz,
And sport our gaudy colors in the sun—
Soon do the shades of evening gather round—
We part in darkness, and we sleep in death."

Another gone! with rapid strides
The new-revolving year is come—
So swift time's ceaseless current glides,
And bears us onward to the tomb.
From infancy, to youth, we haste;
From youth, to manhood, and old age—
How frail our bodies! soon they waste,
And droop and die at every stage.
Thought whispers—when the cheering light
Of few more rolling suns *we* see,
Or, few more years have taken flight,
That time with *us* shall cease to be:
Before the barren earth be dress'd
Again in winter's icy sheet,
How many hearts shall silent rest
Which now with lively impulse beat!
How many now in health appear,
All bright and beautiful and blithe,
Who, ere we hail the next new-year,
Shall sink in pale disease, and death!
But shall these forms so wondrous made,
Forever slumber in the tomb?
Like summer's short-liv'd blossoms fade?
No more to rise, no more to bloom?
No; there's a purer region, where
Unsetting sun sheds boundless ray;
We'll humbly hope to flourish there
Through one new—never-ending day.

L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

*ON THE LATE MR. H*****.*

How sad to reflect he's departed,
The bosom will heave with a sigh;
The bright glistening tear of affection,
Will start from the sorrowful eye.
That he's perish'd from home—now a kind parent's voice,
Will never again make his children rejoice.
He was led by the star of industry,
Praise-worthy the course of his life;
Taugh principles upright and honest,
Not ever to countenance strife.
The smiles of contentment, the aspect he wore,
Are wasted by death—we shall see him no more.
Like the amaranth rose may his virtues
Long live, and be cherished by those
Who knew he in life's busy circle,
The path of integrity chose.
Alas! he has left us—the pulse of the brave,
Must sure cease to roll and be lost in the grave.
May the willow in attitude weeping,
Emerge o'er the spot where he's lain;
The ever-green grow up and flourish;
An emblem his name will remain,
Endeared to the hearts of his friends left behind,
So long as continue the powers of mind.
The tempest when raging 's unheeded,
Nor sorrow can trouble him now;
His remains quiet lie unmolested,
With th' visage of death on his brow.
He now sweetly sleeps 'neath the cold grassy sod,
His spirit ascended, I trust to his God.

HELENA.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

"She stood in tears, like maiden all forlorn,
Who milk'd (fond wench!) the cow with crumpled horn."

WARRENIANA.

Miss Polly Dolly Adeline
Amelia Agnes Low
Was none of natures journeymen's
Unchissell'd work, I trow.
Her forehead was as smooth as glass,
Her mouth was a straight line,
And her eyes stood out as visibly
As letters on a sign.

The "Venus of the Capitol"
Was taller than Miss Low,
But then Miss Low's diameter
Made up for it, you know;
And though she was the "mould of form,"
And wore unrivalled shoes,
Her waist was not invisible,
And her feet were "made to use."

'Twas said Miss Polly Dolly Low
Was waiting to disclain
The last sweet monosyllable
Of her romantic name;
And every Sunday evening
She comb'd her golden hair,
And at the window, pensively,
Sat "sighing to the air."

And Cupid, little rogue! was kind,
That is so often cruel,
And to Miss Polly Dolly's flame
He sent a stick of fuel—
A tall and handsome man was he,
The reigning village beau,
That made his bow one evening
To Polly Dolly Low.

He took a chair and sidled up,
And said, "I guess as how
You think, Miss Polly Adeline,
I've come to court you now,"—
"I know'd it," said the overcome
Miss Polly, "long ago"—
And on his neck she flung herself—
Affectionate Miss Low!

And then got up, quite out of breath,
Young Ebenezer Stout,
And spoke again—"I guess as how
You did'nt hear me out—
I thank you kindly for your kiss,
But I am not your beau,
'Twas brother Jacky wanted you!
Miss Polly Dolly Low." CASSIUS.

THE MASQUETER'S SONG.

BY MRS HEMANS.

The festal eye, o'er earth and sky,
In her sunset robe looks bright;
And the purple hills of Sicily,
With their vineyards laugh in light.
From the marble cities of her plains
Glad voices mingling swell;
But with yet more loud and lofty strains
They shall hail the vesper-bell.

Oh! sweet the tones where the summer breeze
Their cadence wafts afar,
To float o'er the blue Sicilian seas,
As they gleam to the first pale star;
The shepherd greets them on his height,
The hermit in his cell,
But a deeper power shall breath to-night
In the sound of the vesper-bell.

That love was ever false that is not ever constant, and the most operative when it cannot be either known or requited.

MISCELLANY.

EXTRACTS FROM A MASONIC SERMON.

TEXT—"Light was against light, in three ranks"

Our first and most excellent Grand Master, Solomon, king of Israel, strengthened by the strength of Hiram, king of Tyre, who strengthened him in his glorious undertaking, had now completed that fabric on the summit of mount Moriah which has immortalized his name; and being called thereby from the labor of seven revolving years, to the refreshment of a moment's rest, his active and intelligent mind employed that moment to draw the outlines of a spacious and magnificent edifice, sacred to the genius of the mystic order, and devoted to the regular assemblings of the faithful and the true; the worthy and the good.

The foundation and the cape stone of this elegant monument of fraternal affection and royal munificence, king Solomon gave in charge to the Widow's son, by whose cunning contrivance and curious workmanship, the pillars and their chapiters were beautified and adorned with lily work, net work and pomegranates, inlaid in the seven times refined silver of Parvaim, combined with perfections of gold from Ophir and Uphaz; united to the mild radiance of the oriental pearl, and gemmed by ten thousand stars, composed of sparkling diamonds, set in polished rubies.

Obedient to the mandate of his illustrious companion and brother, Hiram el Abif selected a deep vale in the forest of Lebanon, where the voice of the lion had never been heard, nor the volume of the serpent pressed the flowery turf, and projecting an oblong square, due east and west, of one hundred and fifty feet in length, and seventy-five in breadth, between north and south; the lower court, middle chamber, and third story, rose from the earth to the heavens, forty-five feet in height; and the whole building was supported on its base, in the centre, and at the capital, by thrice fifteen cedar columns of the ancient and original orders, emblematic of the illustrious elect, elected of three times five: and alluding to those ineffable mysteries which can only be learned in the audience chamber of the most grand, most potent and sublime.

Forbidden to rend the purple veil which hides the ever burning lamp; nor permitted to explain the secret engraving in crimson capitals; we therefore shall confine our present researches to that *light against light in three ranks*, whereby this magnificent dome was perpetually illumined, as with the noontide splendors of the glory and beauty of the day; and this *light against light in three ranks* it will be our happiness to exhibit, as three greater lights in the golden candlesticks of the temple, comprehending the first great light of the Holy Bible, the second great light of the perfect square, and the third great light of the extended compasses; and may each one of these grand sublime, masonic solar orbs commingle social rays, in harmonies of moral and of heavenly light; and so enlighten the worshipful master, wardens and brethren of this right worshipful lodge, that having faith in God hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind, they may realize the pleasing satisfaction which results from a life well spent, die at last in peace with God and man, and wake to rapture of ecstatic bliss in yon world of everlasting day, which neither needs the sun, the moon, nor morning star, for the Lord God Almighty is the temple thereof, and the Lamb in the midst of the rainbow diademed throne, its cloudless and eternal light.

Masonry, my brethren, my friends, is moral and spiritul science, progressing from faint degrees of natural light, to brighter and more perfect degrees of intellectual day: and while her sons profess to revere that elder scripture, penned on vast creation's wide expanded scroll, they are taught to acknowledge still superior obligations, to a far superior light than nature, or than reason can presume to boast: For although it be a serious and solemn truth, as the Apostle Paul hath justly observed, that the eternal power and deity of the Supreme Architect of the universe may be clearly inferred and positively proved, from the visibles of creative wisdom, strength and beauty, as impressed on the heavens above, and engraven on the earth beneath; yet, incredible as it may appear, astonishing, as indeed it is; and humiliating, as it must be, to philosophic pride, the inhabitants of the world from the rising of the sun, to the going down of the same, stand solemnly charged at the dread tribunal of the high and the lofty One, who inhabiteth eternity, with having changed the glory of the incorruptible Jehovah, into an image made like to corruptible man; and the bird of the air, the beast of the earth, and meaner reptiles of the dust, have received that worship, homage, and fear, from rational, intelligent, and immortal beings, which ought forever to ascend, as a morning oblation, a noontide offering, or an evening sacrifice, to the only blessed Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of Lords, who is clothed in light, as with a garment; who is decked with honor and majesty, for a covering; who maketh the clouds his chariot, and walketh abroad upon the wings of the wind; in whose presence, angel and archangel veil the radiant face, while the cherubim and seraphim continually cry, Holy, holy, thrice holy, is the Lord, the Lord; the Lord of hosts; and to whom, the first born sons of elder paradise, from golden harps, perpetually respond. The heavens are full of thy glory, thy goodness, O God! and let the earth be filled with thy praise, thou Grand Master Builder of the mighty, the stupendous whole;—Artificer supreme, of worlds on worlds that roll amid the vast expanse.

Thus taught to know the weakness of imperfect man; and learned to feel the frailties of feeble dust as men as masons, we confess the necessity and need of a divine revelation, in which the name, the nature, and perfections, of the great first cause; the sovereign cause of causes and effects, shall be engraven as with the point of a diamond, on the rock of celestial truth; and by the clear shinings of whose unspotted light, the craft may be enabled to walk through the darkness of the valley, evermore offering the incense of piety, perfumed by odours of praise, to the munificent giver of every good and perfect gift for the manifold blessings and comforts of life, profusely sprinkled in a vale of tears; and specially adorning the ineffable riches of that unspeakable grace, which hath set before the sons of amity and peace, a hope full of immortality, beyond the clouded canopy of time; where sorrow and sighing shall flee away; sickness and pain be known no more; and death himself give up the scythe, resign the quiver and the bow, and yield his iron sceptre, to the Son of God.

But it is not, my brethren and my friends, the lighter shade of superstition, the deeper gloom of bigotry, nor yet, the more awful horrors of idolatry, which alone have impelled the fraternity of free and accepted masons, to rejoice with exceeding great joy, in that light of the knowledge of the glory of God, which the gospel of the blessed Redeemer, hath benignantly revealed, as the path of the just, shining brighter and brighter unto more perfect day: but they are also convinced from indubitable records, supported by historic fact that Grecian philosophy and Roman ethics are but the darkness of the midnight hour, when compared with that purer light of the morn, which glows on revelation's lucid page and we feel ourselves bound to acknowledge what Socrates and Plato confessed as truth, that weak imperfect and benighted man needs a lamp to his feet, and a light to his path, enkindled at the altar of the skies, and fed upon the oil of heavenly grace.

This pure and spotless light, a light above the brightness of the mid-day sun, above the radiance of the queen of heaven, our ancient patrons found within the compass of the book divine: and HE,* whose birth we celebrate this day, and one, whose memory masons hold most dear, has added many a wheel of light, in tripple rank, to revelation's glowing car; and here permit me to observe, that this great light of life; this greater light in death; not only reflects the light of heavenly truth, on the whole sphere of obligation, which is due to the Grand Architect of the heavens, the earth, and the sea; the Creator of all things above, below, beneath, around; but it sweeps the compass of knowledge, circle within circle of moral duty, as duty respects the great brotherhood of the one family of man universal: and likewise it teaches that reverence which we owe to ourselves, as being the image and superscription of the imperial Augustus of the worlds on high: as deathless emanations from the brightness of the king eternal, immortal, invisible; who alone by his wisdom stretched forth the heavens; by his strength, based the corner stone of earth on the fiat of his word; and swept the royal arch of beauty round yon azure skies!

Persuaded as men, convinced as masons, and believing as christians, that no other light except the sun of righteousness himself, can possibly equal this great light of present, and of future life, this light of God from heaven above, reflecting light on earth beneath, it is therefore established by a solemn masonic decree, immutable as the law of Media and Persia, which changeth not, that the first great light of the Holy Bible shall forever adorn the altar and the column; perpetually shine within the temple and the veil; as a pillar of fire, moving mid the wilderness of old; and beaming meridian splendors of light, on the deepest gloom of low twelve; while our ancient books of original constitutions, and primitive rolls of sacred charges, received from the Master of Israel, on the top of Mount Horeb; and confirmed by himself, in the depths of the valley of Jehosaphat, have ultimately ordained, that the faith and practice of masons must be conformed to the divine principles, and heavenly pattern of the supreme sublime, and grand Master of the universe; from whose written word we are taught; and by whose exemplar we are taught, to walk as children of the light and of the day, having on the breastplate of faith; and being clothed with the ephod of love, unsullied by hypocricy, and unstained by dissimulation; evermore loving God, who first loved us, with all the heart, and soul and mind, and might and strength; which is far more acceptable than thousands of rams, ten thousands of rivers of oil, or the sweetest perfumes of Sabea's spicy groves: and loving our neighbors as ourselves; speaking truth and peace; showing mercy and compassion; executing judgment and justice; thinking no evil against a brother; and working no ill to an enemy; we thus fulfil the royal law of heaven, the law of liberty and love; for these are the two great commandments of the Mosaic and Christian economies united as one, in love to God, and love to man; and they contain within the golden points extended from the bosom of Moses, to the breast of Jesus, the sum of all the law at Sinai given; the substance of prophetic truth from Samuel, to the days of John; and comprehend the glorious gospel of the blessed God, reflecting of the mingled rays of legal and prophetic light; and which like charity, abides the greatest of the three, forever blessing and forever ble...

* St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

☞ *VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.*

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in *Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind.* Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that *this Balsam* has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called *a Specific.* In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ancles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surpsised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints. MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Book-store, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

CHILBLAINS.

THOSE afflicted with that painful and troublesome complaint, CHILBLAINS, have now within their reach a certain and easy cure in ALBERT'S SPECIFIC. No remedy has ever been presented to the Public, by which a more immediate cure could be effected than that now offered for chilblains. The experience of the last winter alone, is sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the certain efficacy of this valuable remedy. The Agent can inform the purchaser of cures effected in Boston in three days, where the blains have been of the worst kind, and the patient suffering from them upon both hands and feet, and where all other applications had failed.

There is no trouble attending the use of this specific, and from two to five applications will in most cases effect a cure. It may be applied to parts liable to Chilblains as an effectual preventative.

A Phial will often be found sufficient for a whole family.

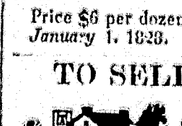
It is put up in Phials, each labelled, ALBERT'S SPECIFIC FOR CHILBLAINS, and accompanied with directions for use—signed HENRY ALBERT—none other can be genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor's only Agent for Boston, CHARLES BARRELL, No. 156. Washington-street.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Price $6 per dozen—75 cents single phial.
January 1, 1828. 3m 165

TO SELL OR LET.



THE subscriber wishes to SELL or LET, his stand, in *Waterford*, which has been improved as a TAVERN for several years past, and would be an excellent stand for a Mechanic. It would be sold or let on very accommodating terms, and possession given immediately, which will be made known on application to Sprout Hapgood, or Levi Brown, of Waterford, or to the subscriber at Freeport. WILLIAM SAWIN.
January 16, 1828. 4w *166

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscribers are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted, are requested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY, & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828.—6w 166

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING

PANACEA;

Equal to Swaim's or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER,
FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c

Many cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spiritous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst nostrums vended by numerous empirics of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by his medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those, in many instances, of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $2, or $20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—"PARKER'S PANACEA," equal to Swaim's, or any other, and one dollar cheaper.

List of Agents

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

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